Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

At paragraph [0044]:

Upper base member 30 is typically constructed of urethane, although other materials may be used. Examples of possible materials include light weight compressible elastomeric plasticized styrenic triblock co-polymers, a conglomeration of small displaceable pellets or beads of cushioning materials, gels or elastomers (e.g. Technogel™) or zero memory materials (e.g. Floam™). Upper base member 30 has a width that is in one embodiment approximately equal to that of lower base member ~~30~~ 28 and a depth approximately equal to the distance between the front surface 39 and the inner surface 33 of the back rail 40 of outer base member 32. Upper base member 30 is shown in FIG. 3 as having a thickness at its front surface approximately equal to, although slightly larger than, a difference of the thickness of the inner surface 33 of outer base member 32 and the thickness of lower base member 28 at its front surface. The thickness at the front surface of upper base member 30 may be substantially more or less than said difference. The thickness of upper base member 30 typically increases along a taper on its bottom surface running from its front surface along the depth of upper base member 30 that is approximately complementary to the taper on lower base member 28 until the thickness of upper base member 30 is approximately equal to the height of the inner surface 33 of outer base member 32, starting at the back surface of lower base member 28. Upper base member 30 in one embodiment has a substantially constant thickness on its remaining depth to its back surface. This constant thickness may be more or less than the height of the inner edge of outer base member 32. It is to be further understood that the thickness of the upper and lower base members can vary without departing from the scope of the invention.

At paragraph [0063]

The bottom surface of cushion module carrier 62 may be formed from a discrete piece of similar fabric. Referring to FIG. 11, the bottom of each cushion module is in one embodiment a bottom surface matrix 78, formed from a single piece of similar fabric as cushion module 62, which provides a bottom surface for each cushion module carrier 62. Bottom surface matrix 78, as shown in FIG. 11, can include a stitch pattern 80 that connects each cushion module carrier 62 to bottom surface matrix 78. Bottom surface matrix 78 also can include a collection of apertures 64, formed into surface matrix 78, each of which allows access to a primary internal volume of a cushion module carrier. Each support rail carrier 44 has an aperture 56 formed into its bottom surface to allow a support rail bladder 46 ~~(see FIG. 6)~~ (see FIGS. 6 and 8) to be inserted into it. Support rail carriers 44 are normally attached to bottom surface matrix 78 to substantially form carrier matrix 82.